Morning Oregonian.

VOL. IX. PORTLAND, OREGON: TUESDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 30, 1869. NO. 255.

The Daily Oregonian.

...PITTOCK, Proprietor.

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...Washington street,
PORTLAND, OREGON.

...SLOAN,
...ATTORNEY AT LAW,
...Washington street,
PORTLAND, OREGON.

The Daily Oregonian

TUESDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 30, 1869.

A Question as to Means, Not as to Ends.

The Corvallis *Gazette*, being an advocate of stringent prohibitory legislation and a believer in the doctrine that such legislation can be enforced and the great evil of intemperance thereby cured, is pained to observe indications of somewhat different opinions in the Oregonian. Now we believe quite as strongly as the *Gazette* that intemperance is a terrible curse. This paper, moreover, is as ready as any other to labor for the promotion of the principles of temperance. The only point on which it could differ from the *Gazette* would be as to the methods employed to promote the temperance cause. The *Gazette* thinks stringent prohibitory laws the sovereign remedy. We are compelled to entertain a different opinion. So far, such legislation, wherever it has been tried, has been followed by a reaction in which the cause of temperance has suffered greatly. For instance, a moderately restrictive law can be maintained and enforced in Massachusetts, but a stringent law cannot. When a stringent law is abolished the danger is that the thing will go to the opposite extreme. They who wind up the authority of government very high should remember that there is always danger that it will run down too low. Nothing but a uniformly moderate course can prevent such sudden jumps from extreme to extreme.

Speaking of recent elections in those States where prohibitory legislation was directly or indirectly in issue, the *Gazette* says: "The Republican party was not content to rely upon the sober, intelligent, moral class for support, but supposed by stealing a little 'Democratic thunder' and joining its fortunes to that of the 'whisky ring,' that victory would be inevitable." With due deference to the *Gazette* we must say that this is not a fair statement of the case. Take the State of New York for an illustration. The Republican party there was willing to rely on "the sober, intelligent and moral class for support." On that class it has always relied. During the long period of its power in that State it enacted various laws to control the liquor traffic, always going as far as public opinion would warrant. Those laws were of such a nature that they could be enforced, and though they did not suppress the traffic in liquor they greatly restricted its sinning. But the copperhead prohibitionists were not content. This year they declined to demand of the Republican party more stringent legislation. Impressed with the idea that all it was necessary to do to banish ardent spirits from the State was to enact severe penal laws against the traffic, they sent a delegation to the Republican State Convention with a demand that this principle should be incorporated in the Republican platform. This was a step the Republican Convention could not take. The party was willing to stand by its former action in the liquor question, but could not take the new position demanded by the ultra prohibitionists. It would have been political madness to do so. The Republican Convention simply reiterated the former doctrines of the party on this subject. It did not try to steal any Democratic thunder!! It did not join its fortunes to that of the 'whisky ring.' But the prohibitionists, because they could not force the party to their position, became dissatisfied, they were lukewarm in the canvass and many of them refused to vote in the election. The consequence is that a Democratic Legislature is elected which, as Gov. Hoffman already announces, will sweep away every vestige of the restrictive legislation heretofore insisted by the Republicans. How much do the advocates of prohibition suppose they have gained by this result? If it is their opinion that the liquor traffic can be suppressed by such movements as this, it will be the part of wisdom for them to continue in such a course.

In Massachusetts the Republican party was victorious because it is too strong to be beaten in any case. But the license men have a strong majority in the Legislature and will repeal the prohibitory law and substitute a stringent one. In Connecticut

The Daily Oregonian.

TUESDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 30, 1869

CITY.

Money Market.

Portland Land Warrants Rates— @ 85
Legal Tender rates — — — 80
New York Gold Quotations — — — 124 ½

BRICK CHIMNEY COMMENCED.—Mr William Sweeny arrived in this city some time since from Camp Harney via Camp Warner.

Lieut. Boughton's river Ft Klamath and Rogue river Indians, left Camp Harney on the 8th. At that time the Modoc Council was awaiting the arrival of Wm Meacham, Col Otis and Major Dallas on the part of the United States. When Mr Meacham and Col Otis and Major Dallas arrived, he found that very few of the Indians were present at the Council and it was therefore impossible to hold a Council without some delay. It was the opinion of the military authorities, who were directed by the Secretary of War to act in conjunction with the Secretary of Indian Affairs to unite the Indians of the Council and to endeavor to get them assembled, during the first three days' Council, all the Harney Lake Indians agreed to go to the Klamath Reservation with Lieut. Boughton. On the day Capt Warner, these Indians were all ready to start. They are to be placed in the Reservation ready to start. They are to be placed in the Reservation ready to start, whose men were at work building houses for the agency, when Mr Sweeny came through. It is expected that there were only about 400 of the Modocs left at the close of Gen Crook's campaign; they have been moved a misrepresentation. There are, however, a considerable number of whom are now in Oregon. They talk with much independence of their strength, and most of them do not mince matters in talking to the whites. Since Mr Applegate has been removed Mr J D Applegate has been appointed, sends us the following as a specimen of the more moderate replies made by various Indians to the proposition of removal. We-pro-me-wa (shaking his gray hair) I have grown old in this country. It is good enough for me. My father died on this land. I want to do the same. I give up my country to you. You may have it. You may gold here. I want nothing. I will make my own supper. Schonchin replied in this: Such arguments are idle talk. I cannot do it only so far as my people of the United States compels me. We ask no favors from the people for the murder of our women and children. They killed them without provocation. They killed them without provocation. They killed them without provocation

The Chinese

RETURN OF THE SPECIAL AGENT TO THE MEMORIAL INDIANS

In the New York Herald of the 21st we find an interesting account of a meeting held in Cooper Institute on the evening of the 20th, at which General Wm. Mahone, who has just returned from California, where he was sent by the Immigrant and Labor Convention held at Memphis last July for the purpose of investigating and reporting upon Chinese labor, its adaptability to the wants of the South and the possibility of its cheap introduction, General Miles, who had devoted one month to traveling, examining the country and observing and studying the people and their institutions. In advance of his report we can state that the General confirmed the opinions of all intelligent and impartial persons who have visited California, as to the great value, superiority and happiness of Chinese labor. An active, shrewd and inquisitive people, he made it their care, through and minute examination into the manners, habits and customs of the Chinese. He visited the various establishments in which they are employed, the woolen factories, the machine shops, the foundries, the farms, the mines and on railroads, in fine every department of industry and manufactures and he found in every relation and position they were regarded as the cheapest, most reliable and trustworthy laborers in the state. As house servants they are esteemed as incomparably superior to all others in their cleanliness, docility and fidelity. Their labor can be obtained at about one-third the rate paid for other labor. It is for this reason they are persecuted and oppressed by certain classes in California. These classes, embracing a large number of voters, political aspirants and party leaders, find it to their interest to sanction the denunciation of the Chinese, but even these admitted to General Miles that for the Southern plantation there could be no better laborers. General Miles assures us that the Chinese are more than extraordinary shrewd in making a bargain and taking care of themselves. All that they ask is protection when they come into our country, and the enjoyment of the rights which have been promised to them under the Burlingame treaty.

Though the mission and purpose of General Miles were seriously interfered with and discouraged by Boutwell's letter to the Collector of New Orleans, he had every assurance that if proper security be afforded against any attempts on the part of the Government to prevent the introduction of these laborers the full demand of the South could be in a few years satisfied, at rates which would render it the cheapest and best labor in the world, and thus add enormously to the productive wealth and the improvement of our section.

Woman Suffrage in Massachusetts—An Important Step in Advance.

[From the Springfield Republican Nov 4]

When Senator Monroe gave his vote against the petition for woman suffrage, last year, he little thought how it would return to plague him, and almost prevent his re-election. Mrs. Lang, of Lynn, the head of the woman's branch of the labor-reform organization, with two other women, enlisted in Monroe's district in Colonel Greene's behalf, and not only canvassed it beforehand, but actually distributed votes at the polls, one at each of the three principal voting places; Mrs. Lane herself taking charge of Brookline, where her candidate lives. A few more such women would have carried the day for the gallant colonel; as it was, he was supposed to be chosen until the voting places were heard from where no women were at work. Mrs. Lane is a quiet, ladylike person, singularly in earnest on the relations of labor and capital, about which she talks eloquently, and with the thoughtful devotion of heart and soul to her cause which George Eliot has portrayed in Felix Holt. She verified Cromwell's remark to the French ambassador, quoted by De Retz "that a man never rises so high as when he knows not whither he is going"—for she did not know what a brave and capital thing she was doing. While Fulton and Bushnell, and the rest of them were gravely wagging their heads over the question whether a woman could go to the polls, she went and did it, and almost carried the election. Being taken to task for giving her support to a Democrat, when the Republicans have been the most worthy to demand suffrage, she disclaimed any interest in the matter, and declared that she was working only for the interests of labor, with which the Democrats, she said, have more sympathy than the Republicans. This was certainly true as between Monroe and Greene, if not generally applicable. At Worcester, also, three women appeared at the polls and claimed the right to vote. Whether they did so or not, it is a fact that a vote was cast in Worcester for a State ticket, headed by a woman, and she Mrs. Anna Shaw Greene, the wife of Colonel Greene, and daughter of the late Robert G Shaw, of Boston. These incidents of our elections are worth recording, as harbingers of the day, soon to come, when women will vote and be voted for, canvass and be canvassed for, as freely as men, and everybody will say it is a good thing. We don't believe Senator Monroe means to vote against woman suffrage again, for where three women rallied against him this year, thirty would the next time he is up for office.

WYOMING LEGISLATURE.—A correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune* sends the following interesting item from Cheyenne, under the date of October 30th:

"There are some curious fellowsin the Legislature here, and the following will serve to illustrate points in the character of a couple of these worthies:

Soon after the Legislature had been called to meet at Cheyenne, by the Governor, two Senators, or Commoners, as they are called here, met, when the following dialogue took place:

'Hello, Sam! Will you be ready to go down to the Legislature on the 12th?'

'No, Bill, I ain't going!'

'Why?'

'Because, I'm going to White Pine'

'What for, Sam?'

'I'm going to fight Pete.'

'Pete who?

'Why, my dorg Pete, of course'

'How much is bet?'

'Well, Bill, if you must know all about it—and I'spose I ought er to tell, as you and I are cohorts (colleagues,) as them Washington fellers say—fact is, my dorg Pete has chawed up everything of dorg kind around these ere diggings, and I can't get nary another fight. Now, I hearn tell them fellers up at White Pine have a dorg that they think is some, and they're willing to bet their pile of dust on him. So I'm just going to take Pete up thar and skin 'em out of their dust. I'm make more that way than going down to the Legislature.'"

They are, just now, having in New Orleans what the journals of that city call a "bread war," caused by the authorities seizing bread which is of a lighter weight than that prescribed by the city ordinance. New Orleans, like most of the great cities of Europe, has what is called an "assize of bread." By the assize of bread, the weight of the loaf is adjusted to the price of flour. At present, the average price of fresh flour being $6 per barrel, the price of bread has been fixed as follows: Sixty-four ounces for ten cents and sixteen ounces for five cents. At these prices and weights the bakers are required to use only the very best flour of the above value per barrel and the use of damaged or inferior flour in bread offered for sale is prohibited.

We shall shortly have the long promised volume of hitherto unpublished works by the poet Heine; not however the memoirs which some say have been purchased from his brother by the Austrian government. The editor of the new volume Herr Strodtman says of the poems in the book that a few of those produced in latter years are marked by Heine's well known bitterness at that time; but that others display as none of his other works have done, characteristics of exquisite grace and beauty. The new prose writings composed between his thirtieth and fortieth year are mainly a collection of thoughts on art, literature, religion philosophy the State and society. The author's corrections are so numerous in some instances as to render the MS almost illegible.

General Relief Committee I O O F of Portland, Oregon.

C H LATHAM President Secretary Market street, between Second and Third
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A G HEADSMITH Treasurer Alder street
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J Bacon Co Front street
W Reed and W Front street
F McConnell Western Hotel
Committee on Relief and Washington street
W H Ball Oak street between Front and First
J E W Ellis Yamhill
S Stadtfeld First

Hussain Lodge No 15, I O O F. Meets every Friday evening at Lodge Room in Stark's building third story, between First and Second streets. Members of the order are cordially invited to attend. By order of N G
Portland, February 18, 1868 dtf

Samaritan Lodge No 2, I O O F.—Meets every Wednesday evening at Lodge Room in Stark's building third story opposite Ainsworth's Hotel. Members of the order are cordially invited to attend. By order of N G
Feb 4 1868 dtf

Portland R. A. Chapter No 3. Regular Convocation on the second Thursday evening of each month at Masonic Hall Stark street. By order of M E H P

Multnomah Lodge No. 14, I O O F. Holds Regular Meetings every Friday evening at Lodge Rooms of each week. All members in good standing are cordially invited to attend. By order of W C T

Crystal Lodge No 19, I O G T.—Holds Regular Meetings at 7½ o'clock on Tuesday evening of each week. All members in good standing are invited to attend. By order of W C T

Nonpareil Lodge No. 86, I. O. O. T.—Meets every Thursday evening at 7½ o'clock. Hall in Poppleton's building, First Street, between Yamhill and Taylor. Members in good standing are invited to attend. By order of the W C T

Hotels and Restaurants.

THE OCCIDENTAL,

Formerly WESTERN HOTEL

COR FIRST AND MORRISON STS.,

PORTLAND OREGON

Messrs SMITH & COOK

HAVE TAKEN THE WELL KNOWN HOUSE, RE fitted and Refurnished it throughout, built a large addition, making Thirty more pleasant Rooms enlarged the Dining and Sitting Rooms, making it by far the BEST HOTEL IN PORTLAND.

A call from the traveling public will satisfy them that the statements above are true.

N B.—Hot and Cold Baths attached to the House for the benefit of Guests. SMITH & COOK,
Portland, August 15, 1869. Proprietors
au15dtf

COSMOPOLITAN HOTEL.

(Formerly ARMOUNE'S)

SPRENGER & COULSON, Proprietors,

PORTLAND, OREGON.

THE UNDERSIGNED RESPECTFULLY announce that having purchased this widely known and well kept Hotel, they are now prepared to offer superior accommodation to the traveling public at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES

This Hotel is located nearest the Steamboat Landing. The Hotel Coach will be in attendance to convey passengers to and from the House *Free of Charge*.

J H SPRENGER,
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au4dtf

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(LATE LINCOLN HOUSE.)

Corner Washington and Front Streets,

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L. P. W. QUIMBY,

HAVING taken the above House, wishes to announce to the traveling public that he is now prepared to accommodate guests in a satisfactory manner. Nothing will be left undone, which is in the power of the proprietor to do, to render guests comfortable.

FREE COACH TO AND FROM THE HOUSE
Portland, Feb 2, 1867. dtf

WHAT-CHEER HOUSE,

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THIS UNDERSIGNED HAVING NEWLY FURnished and thoroughly renovated this well known House, solicit increased patronage from the traveling public. He is now able to offer additional inducements to their patrons.

The Table will be furnished with the best the market affords, and is under the immediate supervision of the proprietor. Rooms well furnished and well ventilated. A large fire-proof safe for the deposit of valuables.

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m8dtf J LYONS

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Nos. 118, 120 and 122 Front Street

PORTLAND, OREGON.

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THE LARGEST, BEST AND MOST CONVENIENT Hotel in Portland, located in the center of business and near all the Steamboat Landings.

AT REDUCED RATES! Board and Lodging per day from $1 50, to $2 according to the room occupied

☞ Rooms newly furnished and well ventilated. Superior accommodation for families.

The COLUMBIAN COACH will be in attendance at all the landings to convey passengers and baggage to and from this Hotel *Free of Charge*. jy16dtf

PIONEER HOTEL,

No. 5 FRONT ST., between A and B sts.,

PORTLAND, OREGON

PATRICK MORRISSEY, Proprietor.

THIS WELL KNOWN HOTEL HAS BEEN NEWly Furnished and Refitted, and offers superior accommodations to the Traveling Public, and is situated near the Steamship Landing.

Coach to and from the Hotel FREE OF CHARGE

Board and Lodging, per Week..... $5 00
Board and Lodging, per Day..... 1 00
au8dtf

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CORVALLIS, OREGON

GEORGE W JOHNSON, Proprietor.

THE PROPRIETOR OF THIS HOTEL HAS COMpleted his improvements and is now keeping as good a house as there is in Oregon.

Persons from the North wishing to winter in this Valley will find in the City Hotel a comfortable home.

The House is open all night. Stalls of rooms for Footmen. Office of Overland Stage Co. Frank Johnson has Telegraph Office in this house. Bath for valuable.

Board with single room, $8 s29d3m

PORTLAND

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au1 tf

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NOTICE OF FINAL SETTLEMENT.—In the County Court of the State of Oregon for Multnomah county.—In the matter of the estate of Geo Butler deceased. To the heirs and next of kin and all persons interested in said estate. You are hereby notified that Geo H Flanders and Henry Baker surviving executors of said estate have filed their final account and Monday December the 6th 1869 has been fixed for hearing objections to said account at the court house thereof.

By order of the Court B I NORDEN, Clerk
By J R Wilkins deputy n3d1awdt

SMITH BRO.'S IRON WORKS!

First St., bet Main and Salmon,

PORTLAND, OREGON,

MANUFACTURE STEAM ENGINES

MILL MACHINERY of all Kinds.

IRON and BRASS CASTINGS FORGINGS and SMITH'S WORK of all descriptions.

IRON RAILINGS and FENCES for Houses Cemeteries &c.

REPAIRING of all kinds promptly attended to by experienced mechanics. jy8d3tf

No. 9.

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HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS

HAVE PROVED FROM THE MOST AMPLE experience an entire success. Simple—yet efficient and reliable. They are the only Medicines perfectly adapted to popular use, a single dose that mistakes cannot be made in quantity, them so harmless as to be free from danger and so efficient as to be always reliable. They have raised the highest commendation from all and will always render satisfaction.

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1	Cures Fevers Congestion, Inflammations	25
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5	" Dysentery, Griping Bilious Colic	25
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7	" Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis	25
8	" Neuralgia, Toothache, Faceache	25
9	" Headaches Sick Headache, Vertigo	25
10	" Dyspepsia, Bilious Stomach	25
11	" Suppressed, or Painful Periods	25
12	" Whites, too profuse Periods	25
13	" Croup, Cough, Difficult Breathing	25
14	" Salt Rheum Erysipelas, Eruptions	25
15	" Rheumatism, Rheumatic pains	25
16	" Fever & Ague Chill Fever, Agues	50
17	" Piles, blind or bleeding	50
18	" Opthalmy and sore or weak Eyes	50
19	" Catarrh, acute or chronic, Influenza	50
20	" Whooping Cough, violent cough	50
21	" Asthma, oppressed Breathing	50
22	" Ear Discharges Impaired hearing	50
23	" Scrofula, enlarged glands, swelling	50
24	" General Debility physical weakness	50
25	" Dropsy, and scanty Secretions	50
26	" Sea-Sickness, sickness from riding	50
27	" Kidney-Disease, Gravel	50
28	" Nervous Debility Seminal Emissions, involuntary Discharges	1 00
29	" Sore Mouth, Canker	50
30	" Urinary Weakness, wetting bed	50
31	" Painful Periods, with spasms	50
32	" Sufferings at change of life	1 00
33	" Epilepsy, Spasms St. Vitus' Dance	1 00
34	" Diphtheria, ulcerated sore throat	50

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Of 35 to 70 large vials, morocco or rosewood case, containing a specific for every ordinary disease a family is subject to, and books of directions

From $10 to $35

Smaller Family and Traveling cases, with 20 to 25 vials, from $5 to $8

Specifics for all Private Diseases both for Curing and for Preventive treatment, in vials and pocket cases, $2 to $5

POND'S EXTRACT,

Cures Burns, Bruises, Lameness, Soreness, Sore Throat, Sprains, Toothache, Earache, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Piles, Boils, Stings, Sore Eyes, Bleeding of the Lungs, Nose, Stomach, or of Piles; Corns, Ulcers, Old Sores. Price 50 cts. to $1.75

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ob3dtf

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W. E. COOPER

HAS PURCHASED THE RIGHT FOR THE County of the above Patent, and will hereafter use it in the construction of all the Vehicles manufactured at his extensive

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Corner of Second and Morrison Streets.

He respectfully refers to the following

CARD.

Having examined the New Patent Shaft Coupling invented by H. B. Hoagland, we feel pleasure in informing the public that in our opinion it is the safest and best method of connecting shafts or tongues to all vehicles that has ever been used

It fastens without bolt or screw, and is therefore, easily and speedily separated. It rests on Gutta Percha, so as to be entirely free from the rattling sound which so often disturbs restless horses. It is easily changed so that the shafts or tongue may be detached in an instant, and is convenient, safe and secure

We have come to the conclusion to use this new invention ourselves and recommend its use in all cases. We consider it far superior to the Brewster Patent, herein fore considered the best in use.

J. A. CHAPMAN,	JOHN MACRAN
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THOMAS LETT STAHLSCHMIDT

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

WHARF STREET,

VICTORIA, B. C.

a24tf

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR the District of Oregon. In Bankruptcy. In the matter of A A Smith Bankrupt District of Oregon ss.—A warrant in Bankruptcy has been issued by said court against the estate of A A Smith of the county of Lane and the State of Oregon, and district, he having been duly adjudged a bankrupt upon petition of his creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt to him or to his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of his estate will be held at a court of bankruptcy to be holden at No 106 First street in Portland, before W Lair Hill, Register, on the 29th day of December A D 1869 at 10 o'clock A M of that day.

THOMAS G YOUNG,
U S Marshal as Messenger
By Lindsay Deputy n26d3tc

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR the District of Oregon. In Bankruptcy. In the matter of J W Short in Bankruptcy. District of Oregon ss.—A warrant in Bankruptcy has been issued by said court against the estate of J W Short of the county of Multnomah and State of Oregon, in said district, he having been duly adjudged a bankrupt upon petition of his creditors and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt to him or to his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of his estate will be held at a court of bankruptcy to be holden at No 106 First street in Portland, before W Lair Hill, Register, on the 29th day of December A D 1869 at 10 o'clock A M of that day.

THOMAS G YOUNG,
U S Marshal as Messenger
By Lindsay Deputy n26d3tc

NOTICE OF ASSIGNMENT IN THE MATTER OF A A SMITH, Bankrupt, District of Oregon, ss. In the matter of A A Smith Bankrupt. This is to give notice that on the 30th day of November A D 1869 a warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the estate of A A Smith of McMinnville, in the county of Yamhill and State of Oregon, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition that the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law, that a meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of his estate will be held at a court of bankruptcy to be holden at No 106 First street Portland, before W Lair Hill, Register, on the 29th day of December A D 1869 at 10 o'clock A M of that day.

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THOMAS G YOUNG,
U S Marshal as Messenger
By Lindsay Deputy n26d3tc

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES for the District of Oregon. In Bankruptcy. Notice is given that on the 14th day of November A D 1869 a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of Wm Wilkes Elliott in the county of Lincoln and district of Oregon, which said bankrupt is adjudged bankrupt on his own petition that payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt to him or for his use and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law that a meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of his estate will be held at a court of bankruptcy to be holden at No 106 First street Portland before W Lair Hill Register on the 29th day of December A D 1869 at 10 o'clock A M of that day.

THOMAS G YOUNG,
U S Marshal as Messenger
By Lindsay Deputy n26d3tc

NOTICE OF ASSIGNMENT IN THE MATTER OF A A SMITH, Bankrupt, District of Oregon, ss. In the matter of A A Smith Bankrupt. This is to give notice that on the 30th day of November A D 1869 a warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the estate of A A Smith of McMinnville, in the county of Yamhill and State of Oregon, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition that the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law, that a meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of his estate will be held at a court of bankruptcy to be holden at No 106 First street Portland, before W Lair Hill, Register, on the 29th day of December A D 1869 at 10 o'clock A M of that day.

THOMAS G YOUNG,
U S Marshal as Messenger
By Lindsay Deputy n26d3tc

San Francisco.

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